

A New Species of *Saccella* Woodring, 1925 (Bivalvia: Nuculanidae) Dredged off Western Kyushu, with Remarks on *Neilonella kirai* Habe, 1953

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Abstract: A new nuculanid species, *Saccella okutanii* n. sp. is described from five localities in bathyal depths off western Kyushu. *Saccella okutanii* resembles *Neilonella kirai* Habe, 1953 in its outline and surface sculpture. As the result of examination, *N. kirai* is also placed in *Saccella*, not *Neilonella*, for having its resilium in the central part of the hinge. *S. okutanii* n. sp. differs from *S. kirai* (Habe) by having a narrower escutcheon with longer depressed area just behind the umbo.

Keywords: deep sea, East China Sea, Nuculanidae, *Saccella*, *Neilonella*, deposit

Introduction

In the seas around Japan and Taiwan, the following Recent species of the nuculanid bivalve genus *Saccella* Woodring, 1925 have been recorded: *Saccella confusa* (Hanley, 1860), *S. gordonis* (Yokoyama, 1920), *S. takaoensis* Otuka, 1936, *S. husamaru* (Nomura, 1940), *S. sematensis* (Suzuki & Isizuka, 1943) and *S. tashiensis* (Lan & Lee, 2001) (Habe, 1977; Higo *et al.*, 1999; Kurozumi & Tsuchida, 2000; Lan & Lee, 2001; Kurozumi *et al.*, 2017; MolluscaBase, 2025). These species are confined to upper to lower sublittoral depths (*e.g.*, Otuka, 1936; Kurozumi *et al.*, 2017).

Living specimens and dead shells of a new species of *Saccella* were discovered from bathyal waters at two sites to the west of Fukue Island, off the west coast of Kyushu and in the Tokara Islands in the East China Sea, through trawl surveys conducted by the *T.S. Nagasaki-Maru* of the Nagasaki University, as well as geological survey cruise GB23 conducted by the Geological Survey of Japan.

This paper describes this new species and also presents the results of a taxonomic reexamination of *Neilonella kirai* Habe, 1953, a closely related species with which it is worthwhile to make comparisons. The generic and familial position of *N. kirai* had remained unresolved due to the unknown inner structure of its holotype. Examining the hinge morphology of the holotype for the first time revealed that *N. kirai* belongs to the genus *Saccella* in the Nuculanidae H. Adams & A. Adams, 1854, not to *Neilonella* Dall, 1881 in the Neilonellidae Schileyko, 1989.

Material and Methods

Specimens of the new *Saccella* species were recovered from the following six sites in the East China Sea: west off Fukue Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, GB23 g099, 383 m deep, 2023 (Loc.

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Table 1. Sampling localities of *Saccella okutanii* n. sp.

	Loc.	N*	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (m)
1	West off Fukue Island; GB23 g099, Nagasaki Prefecture	10	32°26'07"N	128°28'47"E	383
2	West off Fukue Island; GB23 g098, Nagasaki Prefecture	27	32°25'41"N	128°22'12"E	396
3	South off Fukue Island; N275, St. O-1, Nagasaki Prefecture	1	32°12'31"N	128°57'55"E	392
4	Southwest off Nomozaki Cape; N275, St. B, Nagasaki Prefecture	1	32°13'40"N	129°27'17"E	420
5	West off Gaja-jima Island of Tokara Islands; N275, St. U, Kagoshima Prefecture	1	30°10'13"N	127°51'20"E	342
6	Off northwest of Takara Island of Tokara Islands; N179, St. T-04, Kagoshima Prefecture	1	29°41'59"N	128°10'40"E	1,017

*N, number of specimens.

1); west off Fukue Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, GB23 g098, 396 m deep, 2023 (Loc. 2); west of the Sampō-sone Ridge, south off Fukue Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, St. O-1, Cruise N275, 392 m deep, 2008 (Loc. 3); near the Hiraji-sone Ridge, southwest off Nomozaki Cape, Nagasaki Prefecture, St. B, Cruise N275, 420 m deep, 2008 (Loc. 4); west off Gaja-jima Island, Tokara Islands, Kagoshima Prefecture, St. U, Cruise N275, 342 m deep, 2008 (Loc. 5); off northwest of Takara Island, Tokara Islands, Kagoshima Prefecture, St. T-04, Cruise N179, 1,017 m deep, 2004 (Loc. 6) (Table 1). Among these localities, Locs 1 and 2 are localities of the cruise conducted by the Geological Survey of Japan in 2023 aboard the *Bosei-Maru* of the Tokai University (Seike *et al.*, 2025). Specimens were collected using a Kinoshita-type grab sampler at Locs 1, 2. Other specimens from localities 3–6 were collected by beam trawl hauls on the *Nagasaki-Maru* cruises led by Dr. Jun Hashimoto.

To examine internal valve morphology of *N. kirai* for the first time, we were given permission to open the articulated holotype by Dr. H. Saito, the curator-in-charge of the Bivalvia collection of the National Science Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo. The articulated holotype, which still had deep-dried soft parts attached, was soaked in tap water overnight and then carefully microwaved briefly (500 W, boiled for *ca.* 5 sec.) to create a gap for the valves to open. After the rehydrated soft parts were removed, both valves were carefully cleaned using point brushes under a binocular microscope.

All specimens treated herein are stored in the Geological Museum, Geological Survey of Japan (GSJ: Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan), the Department of Zoology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo (NMNS: Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan; under the specimen prefix NSMT-Mo) and the Department of Paleontology and Anthropology, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo (NMNS: Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan; under the specimen prefix NMNS PMR).

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images and measurements of prodissococonchs were obtained using a model JSM-5310 (JEOL, Tokyo) at Department of Paleontology and Anthropology, NMNS, as described in Fukuda *et al.* (2022).

Abbreviations: H, shell height; L, shell length; PL, posterior length; T, shell thickness.

Taxonomy

Family **Nuculanidae** H. Adams & A. Adams, 1858 (1854)

Genus ***Saccella*** Woodring, 1925

Type species: *Arca fragilis* Deshayes, 1858 [= *Saccella commutata* (R. A. Philippi, 1844)] (by

original designation).

Diagnosis: Shell small, high, slightly inequilateral, posterior end rostrate, rostrum sharply pointed and unicarinate; shallow groove extending from umbo to ventral margin near posterior end of valve; sculpture consisting of strong concentric rugae; hinge with numerous teeth and small, deep triangular resilium in central part; anterior and posterior series of teeth approximately equal in length; no inner rostral ridge; apex of pallial sinus broadly U-shaped. (modified from Woodring, 1925)

Remarks: The genus *Saccella* was placed as a subgenus either of *Nuculana* Link, 1807 (e.g., Puri, 1969; Huber, 2010; Kurozumi *et al.*, 2017) or *Jupiteria* Bellardi, 1875 (e.g., Kurozumi & Tsuchida, 2000). La Perna *et al.* (2004) made a table showing the differences between *Saccella*, *Jupiteria* and *Nuculana*. According to this table, *Saccella* can be easily separated from *Nuculana* by having a pointed posterior end and no inner rostral ridge. The authors defined an anterior keel from umbo to ventral margin and a reticulate sculpture on the prodissoconch as the characteristics of *Saccella*. These characteristics are certainly present in the type species, *S. commutata*. However, according to Huber (2010), most species of *Saccella* lack the anterior keel. Moreover, the prodissoconch has only been illustrated for the type species by La Perna (2007). *Jupiteria* has a trigonal ovate shell with the rostrum in a lower position (La Perna *et al.*, 2004). *Costanuculana* was proposed by Habe (1951), based on *Nuculana husamaru* Nomura, 1940. However, as this genus or subgenus has no distinct difference from *Saccella* species that lack coarse concentric sculpture, it is unnecessary to separate *Saccella* and *Costanuculana*.

***Saccella okutanii* n. sp.**

[New Japanese name: Okutani-sode-gai]

(Figs 1A–J, 2G–K, 3A, B, E, F, 4A–F)

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Neilonella kirai Habe — Lan, 2001: 41, fig. 20; Wu, 2004: 28; Xu & Zhang, 2008: 21, fig. 24.

Type material: Holotype, a right valve, GSJ F19842, from the type locality (Loc. 1), 32°26'7"N, 128°28'47"E, 383 m; Paratype 1, a right valve, GSJ F19843, Paratype 2, a left valve, GSJ F19844, Paratype 3, a left valve, GSJ F19845, from the type locality (Loc. 1).

Other material examined: 6 specimens, GSJ F19846, from the type locality (Loc. 1); 27 specimens, GSJ F19847 from Loc. 2; one articulated specimen, NMNS PMR 5212, from Loc. 3; one left valve specimen, NSMT-Mo 79932, from Loc. 4; one articulated specimen, NSMT-Mo 79933, from Loc. 5; one articulated specimen, NSMT-Mo 79934, from Loc. 6.

Diagnosis: Moderate-sized *Saccella* having narrow rostrum as in *Nuculana* with pointed posterior end, shallow depression running from beak to ventral margin before posterior end, narrow concentric ribs separated by wider interspaces, escutcheon distinct, long and flat with elongate depression part just behind umbo, surface covered by pale to dark brown periostracum.

Description: Shell moderate in size, attaining 15.3 mm in length, rather thin, nuculaniform (H/L = 0.60 to 0.74; avg. 0.66), moderately inflated (T/L = 0.17 to 0.32; avg. 0.25). Antero-dorsal margin broadly arcuate and gently sloping, grading into rounded anterior margin; postero-dorsal margin slightly concave; posterior margin oblique; posterior end bluntly pointed; ventral margin broadly rounded. Umbo produced above dorsal line. Beak opisthogyrate and located centrally or anterior of midline (PL/L = 0.48 to 0.68; avg. 0.57). Shell surface sculptured by many rounded commarginal ribs, separated by wider interspaces on main disc except near ventral margin (Fig. 4F). Shallow groove running from umbo to ventral margin near posterior end; concentric ribs weak on bottom of groove (Fig. 4E). Escutcheon distinct and rather flat, demarcated by ridge and with rather elongate and deeply depressed area just behind umbo, looking like double escutcheon (Figs 1A, D, J, Figs

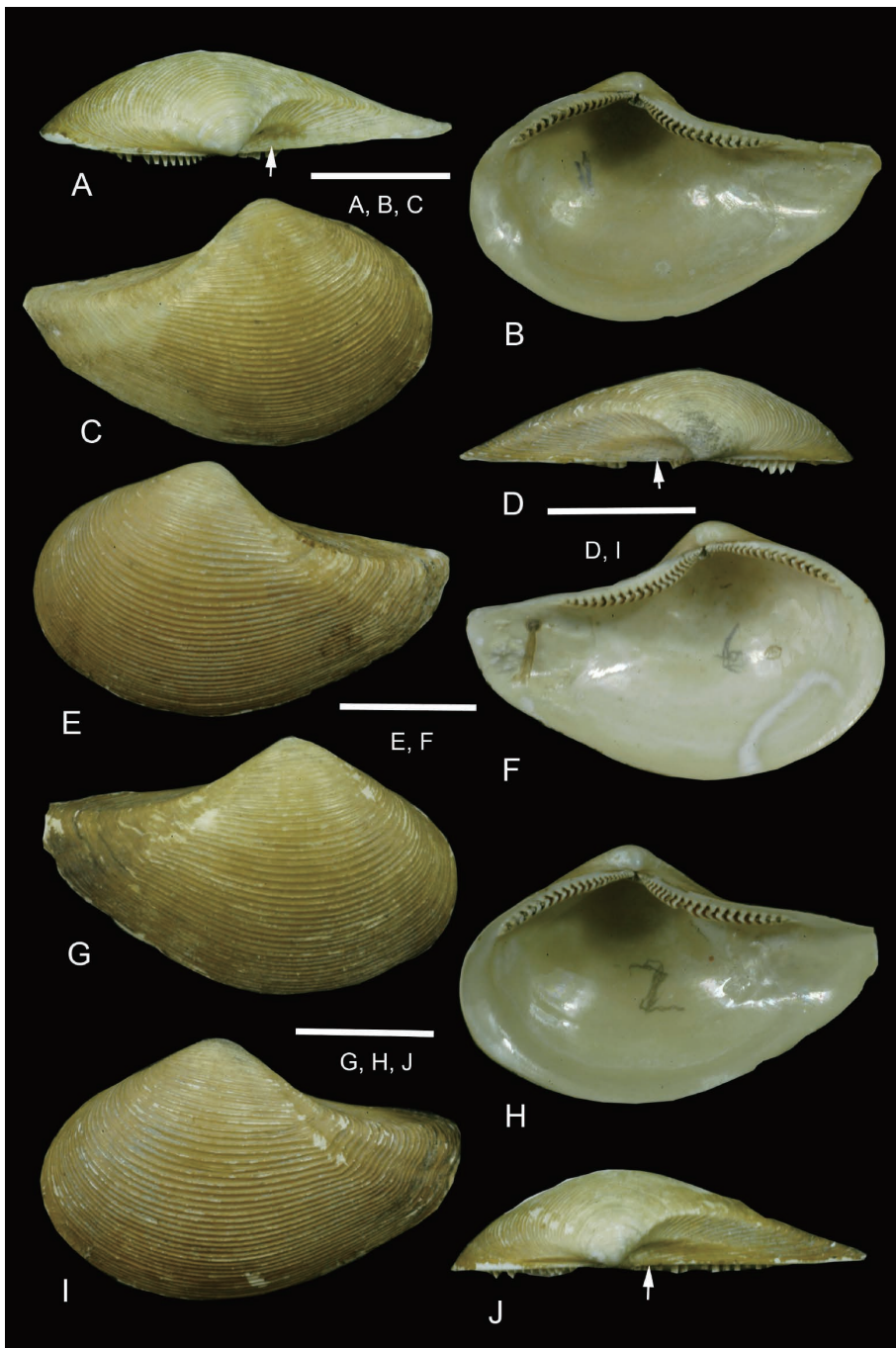


Fig. 1. Type specimens of *Saccella okutanii* n. sp. from Loc. 1. **A–C.** Holotype, right valve, GSJ F19842; **A**, dorsal view; **B**, inner surface; **C**, outer surface. **D, I.** Paratype 3, left valve, GSJ F19845; **D**, dorsal view; **I**, outer surface. **E, F.** Paratype 2, left valve, GSJ F19844; **E**, outer surface; **F**, inner surface. **G, H, J.** Paratype 1, right valve, GSJ F19843; **G**, outer surface; **H**, inner surface; **J**, dorsal view. White arrows show a depressed area on the escutcheon. Scale bars = 5 mm.

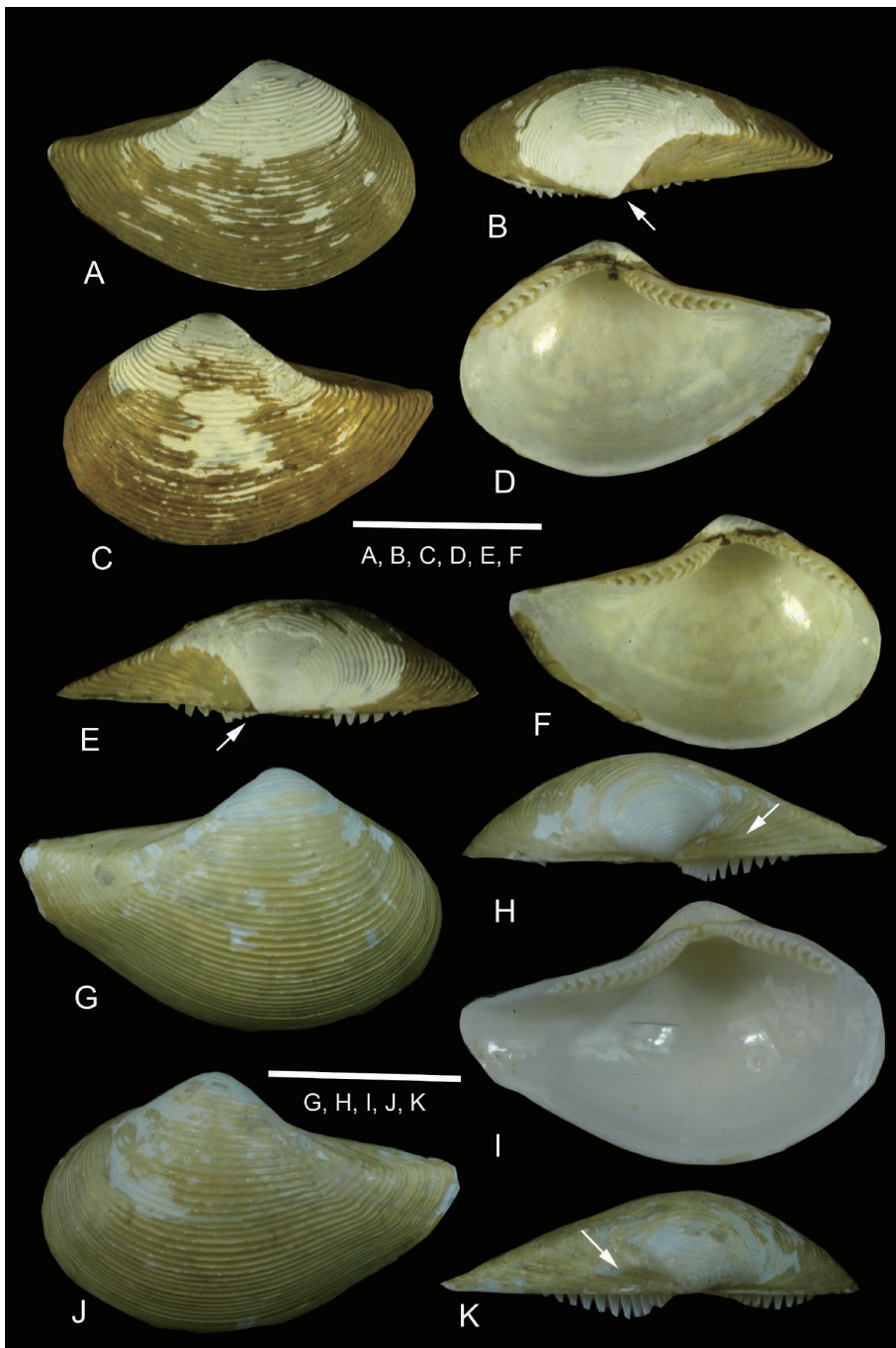


Fig. 2. A–F. Holotype of *Saccella kirai* (Habe, 1953) from Tosa Bay in Kochi Prefecture, NSMT-Mo 38691. A, B, D. Right valve; A, outer surface; B, dorsal view; D, inner surface. C, E, F. Left valve; C, outer surface; E, dorsal view; F, inner surface. G–K. *Saccella okutanii* n. sp. from Loc. 5, NSMT-Mo 79933. G, H. Right valve; G, outer surface; H, dorsal view. I–K. Left valve; I, inner surface; J, outer surface; K, dorsal view. White arrows show a pit or depressed area on the escutcheon. Scale bars = 5 mm.

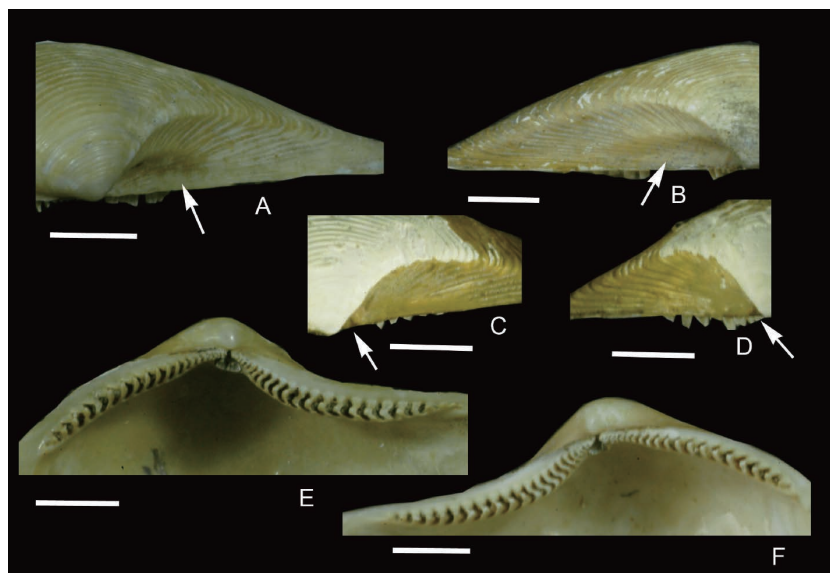


Fig. 3. Depression area on the escutcheon of *Saccella okutanii* n. sp. and *S. kirai* (Habe), and enlarged hinge part of *S. okutanii* n. sp. **A, B.** Depression area on the escutcheon (white arrow) of *S. okutanii* n. sp. **A;** holotype, right valve, GSJ F19842; **B,** paratype 1, left valve, GSJ F19845. **C, D.** Small pit behind the umbo (white arrow) of *S. kirai*; **C,** holotype, right valve; **D,** holotype, left valve, NSMT-Mo 38691. **E, F.** Enlargement of hinge; **E,** holotype, right valve, GSJ F19842; **F,** paratype 2, left valve, GSJ F19844. Scale bars = 2 mm.

2H, K, Figs 3A, B, Fig. 4D). Prodissoconch ovate, smooth, rather large, attaining 302.7 μm (252.0 μm , GSJ F19847-18; 253.1 μm , GSJ F19847-19; 268.7 μm , GSJ F 19846-2; 302.7 μm , 3-1; avg.= 269.1 μm ; Figs 4A–C). Shell white, covered by pale brown periostracum. Inner surface white or gray. Anterior teeth 11 to 20 (avg. 13.6) and posterior ones 13 to 20 (avg. 14.9). Resiliifer small, triangular and deeply excavated (Figs 3E, F). Anterior adductor muscle scar large and rounded while posterior one small and elongated ovate just above shallow U-shaped pallial sinus.

Measurements (in mm): see Table 2.

Etymology: This new species is named after the late Dr. Takashi Okutani who contributed to the taxonomy of many deep-water molluscs including protobranch bivalves.

Remarks: Xu & Zhang (2008) and Lan (2001) recorded “*Neilonella kirai* Habe” (= *Saccella kirai*, see above) from bathyal depths (365–760 m) in the East China Sea and from off northeast Taiwan about 300 m deep, respectively. Their figured specimens have 15 to 20 teeth and a rather longer and broader rostrate area than “*N. kirai*”. These features match *S. okutanii* n. sp. and we assign this material to this species.

Saccella kirai (Habe, 1953) resembles the present new species by having a similar shell outline with a pointed posterior end, a very shallow groove running from umbo to ventral margin and dark brown periostracum (Figs 2A–F; Table 3). Moreover, it has been revealed that both valves of *S. kirai* have 14 anterior and posterior teeth, which is similar to *S. okutanii* n. sp. However, *S. kirai* differs from *S. okutanii* n. sp. by its indistinct groove in the posterior part (Figs 2A, C) and wider escutcheon with small pit just behind the umbo (Figs 2B, C; 3C, D).

Saccella tashiensis (Lan & Lee, 2001) was described from northeast Taiwan near Kue-shan Island (20–50 m in depth) as *Nuculana*. Huber (2010) illustrated it as *Nuculana* (*Saccella*) *tashiensis* and stated it was from 200–450 m deep. *Saccella tashiensis* differs from the new species by having a larger shell (19.8 mm in maximum length) with a shorter and wider rostrum and more numerous anterior teeth (27).

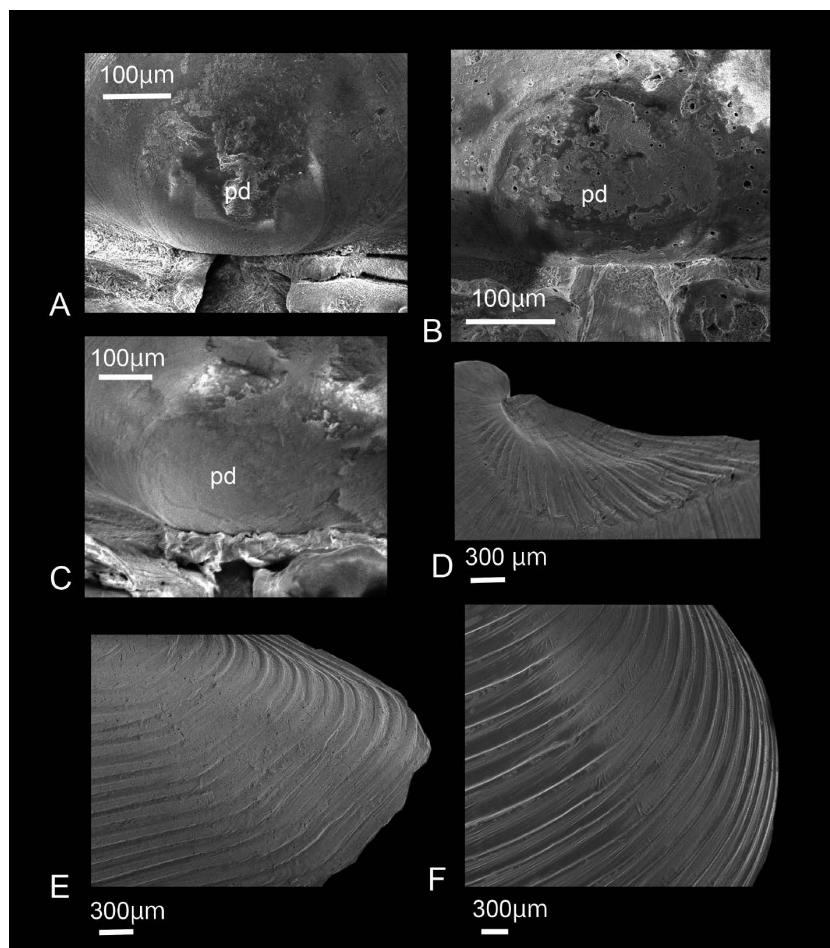


Fig. 4. SEM photographs of *Saccella okutanii* n. sp. **A–C.** Prodissoconch; **A**, GSJ F19847-18; **B**, GSJ F19847-19; **C**, NMNS PMR 5212. **D.** Oblique view of the depressed area on the escutcheon, GSJ F19847-18. **E.** Posterior surface around the groove, GSJ F19847-19. **F.** Anterior surface, NMNS PMR 5212. pd = prodissoconch.

Other Japanese and Taiwanese species such as *S. confusa*, *S. gordonis*, *S. sematensis*, *S. husamaru* and *S. takaoensis* differ from *S. okutanii* n. sp. by having no thick epidermis and no depression on the escutcheon (Table 3). Moreover, *S. gordonis* and *S. sematensis* have a subtruncate posterior margin (Table 3).

Saccella sibogai (Prashad, 1912) was recorded from the deep sea (469–959 m in depth) by Prashad (1932), and 379–1,073 m by Tan (2021) in Indonesia. *Saccella sibogai* differs from *S. okutanii* n. sp. by having a bluntly pointed posterior margin, narrower interspaces of the commarginal ribs and a darker periostracum.

Saccella approximans (Prashad, 1932) from 411 m deep in Indonesia has similar shell proportions. However, it has a smaller shell (8.4 mm in actual size; see MolluscaBase, 2025) and coarser commarginal ribs than *S. okutanii* n. sp.

Distribution: Widely distributed at bathyal depths on the continental shelf of the East China Sea, from west off Fukue Island in the Goto Islands to west off Takara Island in the Tokara Islands, and on to Taiwan, at 342–1,017 m in depth. Although examination of the voucher specimens was

Table 2. Measurements of specimens.

Loc.	Type	no.	Length (mm)	Height (mm)	PL* (mm)	Thickness (mm)	H/L	PL/L	T/L	AT**	PT***	Valve
1	Holotype	GSJ F19842	14.6	9.0	8.0	3.4	0.62	0.55	0.23	17	18	right
	Paratype 1	GSJ F19843	14.2	9.5	7.5	3.3	0.67	0.53	0.23	14	20	right
	Paratype 2	GSJ F19844	15.3	9.7	9.3	3.6	0.63	0.61	0.24	20	19	left
	Paratype 3	GSJ F19845	14.1	8.7	7.6	3.5	0.62	0.54	0.25	16	14	left
		GSJ F19846-1	13.2	8.6	6.5	3.5	0.65	0.49	0.27	14	17	right
		NSMT-Mo 79928	13.1	7.9	7.8	3.0	0.60	0.60	0.23	13	17	right
		GSJ F19846-2	12.1	7.5	7.6	2.9	0.62	0.63	0.24	13	17	right
		GSJ F19846-3	13.4	8.2	7.9	3.1	0.61	0.59	0.23	13	16	left
		GSJ F19846-4	12.8	8.1	7.1	3.2	0.63	0.55	0.25	15	16	left
		NSMT-Mo 79929	13.0	8.3	7.9	3.1	0.64	0.61	0.24	14	17	left
2		GSJ F19847-1	13.8	8.8	7.1	2.3	0.64	0.51	0.17	15	17	right
		GSJ F19847-2	14.1	8.9	8.9	3.5	0.63	0.63	0.25	13	17	right
		GSJ F19847-3	12.9	8.7	6.7	3.3	0.67	0.52	0.26	12	16	right
		GSJ F19847-4	12.6	8.1	6.7	3.5	0.64	0.53	0.28	12	15	right
		GSJ F19847-5	12.7	8.1	7.9	3.0	0.64	0.62	0.24	12	15	right
		GSJ F19847-6	11.6	7.8	6.2	3.0	0.67	0.53	0.26	16	15	right
		GSJ F19847-7	12.3	7.4	6.7	3.2	0.60	0.54	0.26	13	16	right
		GSJ F19847-8	11.4	7.6	6.2	2.9	0.67	0.54	0.25	13	17	right
		GSJ F19847-9	11.3	7.2	5.8	2.8	0.64	0.51	0.25	12	18	right
		GSJ F19847-10	10.6	7.0	5.2	2.6	0.66	0.49	0.25	14	14	right
		GSJ F19847-11	10.3	7.2	5.1	2.7	0.70	0.50	0.26	14	16	right
		GSJ F19847-12	10.5	7.0	5.2	2.5	0.67	0.50	0.24	11	15	right
		GSJ F19847-13	10.1	7.3	5.7	2.9	0.72	0.56	0.29	15	14	right
		NSMT-Mo 79930	10.2	6.7	6.1	2.5	0.66	0.60	0.25	12	13	right
		GSJ F19847-14	12.6	7.7	7.7	3.0	0.61	0.61	0.24	13	13	left
		GSJ F19847-15	12.4	7.7	7.6	2.8	0.62	0.61	0.23	16	13	left
		GSJ F19847-16	10.7	7.3	7.0	2.7	0.68	0.65	0.25	17	14	left
		GSJ F19847-17	10.8	7.3	6.1	2.9	0.68	0.56	0.27	13	14	left
		GSJ F19847-18	11.7	7.3	6.6	2.8	0.62	0.56	0.24	13	13	left
		GSJ F19847-19	10.3	7.1	6.1	2.7	0.69	0.59	0.26	15	15	left
		GSJ F19847-20	10.8	7.5	7.3	2.7	0.69	0.68	0.25	16	19	left
		GSJ F19847-21	10.4	7.2	6.4	2.5	0.69	0.62	0.24	13	14	left
		GSJ F19847-22	10.5	7.6	6.5	2.8	0.72	0.62	0.27	13	14	left
		GSJ F19847-23	9.8	7.3	5.5	3.1	0.74	0.56	0.32	13	13	left
		GSJ F19847-24	9.4	6.7	6.0	2.5	0.71	0.64	0.27	11	13	right
		GSJ F19847-25	10.2	7.2	5.8	2.6	0.71	0.57	0.25	14	17	left
		NSMT-Mo 79931	10.5	6.6	5.0	2.6	0.63	0.48	0.25	14	14	left
3		NMNS PMR 5212	12.9	8.3	7.5	3.4	0.64	0.58	0.26	15	14	right
			12.7	8.1	7.8	3.4	0.64	0.61	0.27	15	14	left
4		NSMT-Mo 79932	11.6	7.1	7.0	2.6	0.61	0.60	0.22	–	–	both
5		NSMT-Mo 79933	11.2	6.8	5.7	3.1	0.61	0.51	0.28	13	17	right
			10.9	6.9	6.2	2.8	0.63	0.57	0.26	15	16	left
6		NSMT-Mo 79934	15.7	9.2	8.7	3.3	0.59	0.55	0.21	–	–	both

* PL, posterior length; ** AT, number of anterior teeth; *** PT, number of posterior teeth.

Table 3. Some characteristics of *Saccella* in Japan and Taiwan.

Species	Max. L (mm)*	Thick epidermis	Coarse commarginal ribs	Depressional area on escutcheon	Subtruncated posterior margin	Depth (m)**
<i>S. confusa</i> (Hanley, 1860)	14	–	+	–	–	10–60
<i>S. gordonis</i> (Yokoyama, 1920)	12	–	–	–	+	15–300
<i>S. sematensis</i> (Suzuki & Ishizuka, 1943)	11	–	+	–	+	20–450
<i>S. husamaru</i> (Nomura, 1940)	16	–	++	–	–	50–150
<i>S. takaoensis</i> (Otuka, 1936)	9.3	–	+	–	–	50–100
<i>S. tashiensis</i> (Lan & Lee, 2001)	19.8	+	+	–	–	200–450
<i>S. kirai</i> (Habe, 1953)	10	++	+	+	–	100–300
<i>S. okutanii</i> n. sp.	15.3	+	+	++	–	342–1,017

*after Kurozumi *et al.* (2017), Huber (2010) and this study. **after Higo *et al.* (1999), Huber (2010) and this study. ++, remarkably present; +, present; – absent.

not possible, it is likely that the records of *Saccella kirai* from off the northeast of the Tsushima Islands (*Sôyô-Maru* st. 481) and the west coast of Fukue Island (*Sôyô-Maru* st. 452) (Habe, 1958; Matsubayashi & Yamamoto, 1981; Horikoshi *et al.*, 1982) are of this new species.

***Saccella kirai* (Habe, 1953)**

[Japanese name: Chidori-sode-gai (Kira, 1946 [1945]) (= Kira-hatomugi-sode-gai)]
(Fig. 2A–F)

Nucullana [sic] (*Sacella*? [sic]) sp. — Kira, 1946 [1945]: 258, no. 2677.

Neilonella kirai — Habe, 1953: 131, 137; Higo, 1973: 296, no. 34; Habe, 1977: 20; Higo & Goto, 1993: 543, no. 47; Higo *et al.*, 1999: 410, no. B49; Tachi & Kawase, 2000: pl. F, fig. 16; Higo *et al.*, 2001: 146, fig. B49; Matsukuma, 2004: 10, pl. 3, fig. 4; Takenouchi, 2007: 3; Okutani, 2011: 203; Kurozumi *et al.*, 2017: 1164, pl. 464, fig. 10.

Saccella kirai — Habe, 1958: 250, no. 26; Azuma, 1960: 68, no. 1196; Habe, 1961: 108, pl. 48, fig. 14; Habe, 1964: 160, pl. 48, fig. 14; Nakayama, 1965: 80, no. 1782; Horikoshi *et al.*, 1982: 99, 164, 181.

Sacella [sic] *kirai* — Shimizu, 1971: 9, no. 58.

Nuculana (*Saccella*) *kirai* — Tao & Hu, 1992: 1457, pl. 252, fig. 5.

Jupiteria (*Costanuculana*) *kirai* — Kurozumi & Tsuchida, 2000: 843, pl. 418, fig. 23; Otani *et al.*, 2005: 2, no. 49; Ikebe, 2008: 65, no. 2487.

Neilonella coix Habe, 1951 — Yamana & Ikebe, 2020: 18, fig. 14.

non Neilonella kirai Habe — Lan, 2001: 41, fig. 20; Wu, 2004: 27; Xu & Zhang, 2008: 21, fig. 24.

Type material: Holotype, originally conjoined pair, NSMT-Mo 38691. Paratype, NSMT-Mo 38691a (missing). Recent, Tosa Bay, depths of 100–250 m.

Remarks: The present species was originally placed in the neilonellid genus *Neilonella* Dall, 1881 by Habe (1953), based on the articulated holotype specimen. However, Habe (1958) placed it in *Saccella*. Its generic position remained uncertain because the inner part of the holotype was

unknown. The most important difference between the two genera is the presence of a resilifer, which the neilonellid lacks (*e.g.*, Coan *et al.*, 2000). By opening the articulated holotype, we confirmed that this species belongs to *Saccella*, not *Neilonella*, as it has a resilium in the central part of the hinge (Figs 2D, F).

Stratigraphic Distribution: Late Pleistocene, Shigou Formation in Taiwan (Tao & Hu, 1992). Recent, off Kii Oshima (Matsukuma, 2004) to Shikoku and Kyushu (100–300 m in depth; Kurozumi & Tsuchida, 2000; Ikebe, 2008; Kurozumi *et al.*, 2017).

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九州西部沖から得られたゲンロクソデガイ属（二枚貝綱：ロウバイ科）の 1新種の記載とチドリソデガイについて

天野和孝・芳賀拓真・中島 礼

要 約

九州西部沖の東シナ海の漸深海域から得られたロウバイ科の新種と認め、記載した。

Saccella okutanii n. sp. オクタニソデガイ

殻は中型で、殻長は 15.3 mm に達し、膨らみは弱い。後背縁はややくぼみ、後縁は斜めに裁断状となる。後端は鈍く尖る。殻頂は殻の中央またはやや前方に寄る。また、浅い溝が殻頂から後端付近に認められる。殻表は狭い同心円状の肋に覆われ、後端付近の溝では、同心円状の肋は低い。楕面は明瞭で平坦だが、稜により境され、殻頂の直後には比較的長いくぼみが見られる。前歯は 11–20 本、後歯は 13–20 本認められる。弾帯受は小さいが、深くくぼむ。套線穹入は U 字型で浅い。

ホロタイプ：殻長 14.6 mm, 殻高 9.0 mm, 殻厚（右殻）3.4 mm (GSJ F19842)。

模式産地：五島列島福江島西部沖。水深 383 m。

分布：五島列島福江島西部沖～トカラ列島沖の東シナ海の陸棚斜面、水深 342–1,017 m。

付記：本種はチドリソデガイ（＝キラハトムギソデガイ）*Saccella kirai* (Habe, 1953) に似るが、殻頂後部に長いくぼみを持つ狭い楕面を持つこと、同心円状の肋間がより広い点で区別される。